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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/687,278	10/13/2000	Ellen Marie Ajello	CL/V-31174A	1195
1095	7590 09/09/2003			
THOMAS HOXIE NOVARTIS, CORPORATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ONE HEALTH PLAZA 430/2			EXAMINER	
			VARGOT, MATHIEU D	
EAST HANOVER, NJ 07936-1080			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1732	
			DATE MAILED: 09/09/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. Applicant(s) AJELLO et d.				
Office Action Summary	69/687,278 AJELLO et d. Examiner Group Art Unit H. VARGOT 1732				
-The MAILING DATE of this communication appears of	on the cover sheet beneath the correspondence address—				
Period for Reply	ก				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO OF THIS COMMUNICATION.	EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE				
from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep - If NO period for reply is specified above, such period shall, by default, - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut					
Status Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
This action is FINAL.					
 Since this application is in condition for allowance except for accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935. 					
Disposition of Claims					
X Claim(s) / + 2 - 42	is/are pending in the application. is/are withdrawn from consideration.				
Of the above claim(s) 27 - 42	is/are withdrawn from consideration.				
□ Claim(s)	is/are allowed.				
x Claim(s) (-26	is/are rejected.				
□ Claim(s)	is/are objected to.				
□ Claim(s)					
Application Papers	requirement				
☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on					
☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are objected to by the Examiner					
☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a)–(d)					
☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority un	der 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a)-(d).				
□ All □ Some* □ None of the:					
☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been rec					
☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been rec	• •				
□ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received					
in this national stage application from the International E *Certified copies not received:					
Attachment(s)					
	C Intensions Commerce PTO 440				
☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s					
□ Notice of Reference(s) Cited, PTO-892	☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152				
□ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948	☐ Other				
Office Action Summary					

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-326 (Rev. 11/00)

Part of Paper No. _______

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1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 3-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Japanese Kokai 1-152,015 in view of Hoffman et al essentially for reasons of record noting the following.

Applicant has amended the claims in a manner which is consistent with what has already been claimed, and hence the claims are rejected for reasons of record.

2. Applicant's arguments filed June 23, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. While applicant insists that neither JP -015 or Hoffman et al disclose or teach lowering the temperature of a contact lens with a cryogenic substance to reduce adhesion between the lens and mold, such is not persuasive. Japanese -015 discloses using a cryogenic substance to quench the upper portion of a lens and generate a local shrinkage, whereupon it is rather clear that the shrinkage on the upper portion of the lens causes the lower portion of the lens directly below same and the mold to which it is associated to break away--ie, a reduced adhesion between a portion of the lens and the portion of the mold directly below the shrinkage. Hence, it is submitted that, contrary to applicant's description of what is occurring in Japanese -015, the reference is teaching using a cryogen to reduce the adhesion of the lens and the mold directly below the point where the cryogen is applied. For indeed, if the cryogen did not reduce mold

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adhesion, what would be the purpose of using it in the first place? The mere fact that the upper surface is shrunk to some extent would inherently cause the lower surface to buckle and physically lift from the mold-ie, a reduced adhesion. When the abstract mentions the lower surface 3b, it specifically states "...as a lower surface 3b adhered to the mold retains the mold temperature...". While applicant interprets this to mean that the (entire) lower surface of the lens is adhered to the mold, it is submitted rather that such means the portion of the lower surface which does not break away remains adhered to the mold. In other words, some portion of the lens lower surface does break away due to the cryogen application at the top of the lens and therefore this portion exhibits a reduced adhesion to mold 4, which is why the lens can be removed easily and without damaging the lens by using the cryogen. While it is realized that ejector pins are used, the cryogen nevertheless must function to reduce adhesion at the point where the ejector pins are used. Again, if such were not the case, applicant's explanation of why the cryogen is used in the first place would be appreciated. In truth, if the cryogen does not serve to reduce the adhesion between a portion of the lens lower surface and the mold, there would be no reason to use it. Hoffman is still being relied upon to teach the deblocking of a siloxane contact lens and as such is submitted to have been an obvious substitution for the Fresnel lens of the primary reference.

3. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

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MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR

1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however,

will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this

final action.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to M. Vargot whose telephone number is 703 308-2621.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 308-0661.

M. Vargot

September 6, 2003

M. Vurget MATHIEU D. VARGOT PRIMARY EXAMINER GROUP 1300 Page 4

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